DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 441 903 UD 033 572

AUTHOR Fuller, Howard L.; Mitchell, George A.

TITLE The Impact of School Choice on Racial and Ethnic Enrollment in Milwaukee Private Schools. Current Education Issues. Revised.

INSTITUTION Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI. Institute for the Transformation of Learning.

REPORT NO ITL-CEI-99-5-R

PUB DATE 1999-12-00

NOTE 14p.

AVAILABLE FROM Institute for the Transformation of Learning, Marquette University, Office of Research, 2025 North Summit Avenue, Suite 101, Milwaukee, WI 53202. Tel: 414-765-0691; Fax: 414-765-1271.

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Opinion Papers (120)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Educational Legislation; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment Trends; *Ethnic Groups; Private Schools; Public Schools; *Racial Differences; *Racial Relations; *School Choice; State Legislation; Tables (Data)

IDENTIFIERS *Milwaukee Parental Choice Program WI; Milwaukee Public Schools WI

ABSTRACT

This paper compares racial and ethnic enrollment in Milwaukee private schools between 1994-95, when the legislature expanded the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program (MPCP), and 1998-99, when the expansion was first implemented. While some predicted that more choice would worsen racial and ethnic segregation, researchers instead found that it contributed to a noticeable increase in racial and ethnic balance in private schools. Though the paper focuses on the impact of choice in private schools, it also presents comparative data on public school enrollment, suggesting that choice has had no major impact on overall racial and ethnic balance in the Milwaukee Public Schools. When the data are available for 1999-2000 and future years, it will be possible to assess the prediction that the voluntary school choice program will have a continuing positive impact on racial balance. An appendix presents raw data. (SM)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original document.

ED 441 903

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
H. Fuller
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
1
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Current Education Issues No. 99 - 5
December 1999 (revised)

The Impact of School Choice on Racial and Ethnic Enrollment in Milwaukee Private Schools

Howard L. Fuller, Ph.D., and George A. Mitchell[1]

Summary

This paper compares racial and ethnic enrollment in Milwaukee private schools between 1994-95, when the Legislature expanded the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program (MPCP), and 1998-99, when the expansion first was implemented.[2] While some predicted that more choice would worsen racial and ethnic segregation, we instead find that it contributed to a noticeable increase in racial and ethnic balance in private schools. Though we focus on the impact of choice in private schools, we also present comparative data on public school enrollment suggesting that choice has had no major impact on overall racial and ethnic balance in the Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS).

Background

In 1995, the Wisconsin Legislature and Governor Tommy Thompson expanded the MPCP by increasing the number of eligible children and by making religious schools eligible.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sued, predicting that the "natural and foreseeable consequence" of including religious schools would be "further segregation of the schools of the State of Wisconsin." In later dismissing the NAACP suit, the Wisconsin Supreme Court did not directly address the merits of this claim, one that continues to be raised in connection with Milwaukee's choice program and the overall concept of school choice. For example, earlier this year:

- During a television forum on race relations in Milwaukee, choice opponents said private school admission practices would foster segregation.[3]
- In a widely publicized speech, North Carolina Governor James Hunt said school choice, in Milwaukee and elsewhere, would accelerate a trend toward increased racial segregation.[4]
- David Berliner, Dean of Education at Arizona State University, said: "Voucher programs would allow for splintering along racial and ethnic lines...[V]oucher programs could end up resembling the ethnic cleansing occurring in Kosovo."[5]
- NAACP President Kweisi Mfume, speaking at an anti-school choice rally in Detroit, said: "We can't allow our nation's schools to be divided once again by skin color...."[6]

UD033572

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2025 N. SUMMIT AVE. SUITE 101 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53202 TELEPHONE (414) 765-0691 FAX (414) 765-1271

Results

In earlier papers, we disputed predictions that choice would worsen segregation.[7] We predicted instead that choice would reduce overall racial isolation in private schools. At the time, however, we did not have data on actual implementation of the expanded program.

Now, based on the first year's actual experience in 1998-99, such data are available. They show that choice in Milwaukee has had the opposite effect of that predicted by the NAACP, Governor Hunt, Dean Berliner, Kwesi Mfume, and others. **Rather than increasing racial isolation, choice has caused a notable increase in racial balance in Milwaukee's private schools.** A separate analysis, by Harvard University researcher Jay Greene, identifies a similar effect in Cleveland, location of the nation's second largest choice program.[8]

These results are explained by the fact that most low-income students using school vouchers in Milwaukee (and Cleveland) belong to racial or ethnic minorities. In using the choice program, they have moved from racially isolated public schools, with a low percentage of white students, to systems of private schools with a larger enrollment of white students. This had led to more integrated private school systems.

The Milwaukee NAACP said the opposite would occur. Its 1996 lawsuit[9] said "...a natural and foreseeable consequence [of the expanded choice program] will be...further segregation of the schools" in Milwaukee.

The available data refute this claim, showing instead that overall racial and ethnic balance in private Milwaukee schools improved noticeably between 1994-95 and 1998-99. Further, on a school-by-school basis, private schools with the largest number of new choice students in 1998-99 were much less racially isolated than in MPS.

Racial and ethnic enrollment — private and public Milwaukee schools

Overall, racial and ethnic isolation in private Milwaukee schools declined notably between 1994-95 and 1998-99. See Table 1.

Table 1. Minority[10] and White students, ages 4-19, in Milwaukee private schools, by %.

	Minority	White
1994-95	27.4% (n = 7,631)	72.6% (n = 20,185)
1998-99	35.7% (n = 9,718)	64.3% (n = 17,490)

During the same period, racial isolation in public schools increased, continuing a long-standing trend. See Table 2.

Table 2. Minority and White students, ages 4-19, in Milwaukee public schools, by %.

	Minority	White
1994-95	77.6% (n = 82,916)	22.4% (n = 23,951)
1998-99	81.5% (n = 91,468)	18.5% (n = 20,700)

Table 4 suggests that the expanded choice program was not a significant factor in this continuing trend.

What caused the change in private school enrollment?

Tables 1 and 2 are based on citywide censuses of school-aged Milwaukee children.[11] While documenting a significant change in the racial and ethnic composition of private school enrollment, they do not address why these changes occurred.

We hypothesize that the changes mainly were attributable to the school choice program. To test this hypothesis, we estimated what the racial and ethnic composition of private and public school enrollment would have been in 1998-99 **if there had been no expansion in the choice program.** In other words, what if the additional choice students in 1998-99 instead had attended MPS schools? In that instance, what would the racial and ethnic breakdowns have been?

To answer these questions, we:

- Estimated the racial and ethnic composition of the additional 5,392 students in the MPCP in 1998-99 vs. 1994-95;[12]
- Subtracted those students from actual, overall private school enrollments in 1998-99;
- Added them to actual, overall public school enrollments; and
- Recalculated the racial and ethnic composition of both systems, assuming that all new choice students last year instead attended public schools.

Private schools. Using the method described above, Table 3 compares the actual racial and ethnic composition of private Milwaukee schools in 1998-99 with what would have existed without choice. It shows a strong correlation between expansion of the choice program and the overall racial and ethnic enrollment changes identified in Table 1.

Table 3. Minority and White enrollment, by %, private schools, 1998-99 v. 1994-95.

	Minority	White
1994-95 (actual, before expansion)	27.4% (n = 7,631)	72.6% (n = 20,185)
1998-99 (actual, with choice expansion)	35.7% (n = 9,718)	64.3% (n = 17,490)
1998-99 (estimated, without expansion)	26.9% (n = 5,858)	73.1% (n = 15,958)

Public schools. Using the same method, we also estimated what public school enrollment patterns would have been in 1998-99 if new choice students in 1998-99 instead had attended MPS. As Table 4 illustrates, with or without choice, MPS racial and ethnic enrollment would have been about the same.

Table 4. Minority and White enrollment, by %, public schools, 1998-99 v. 1994-95.

	Minority	White
1994-95 (actual, before expansion)	77.6% (n = 82,916)	22.4% (n = 23,951)
1998-99 (actual, with choice expansion)	81.5% (n = 91,468)	18.5% (n = 20,700)
1998-99 (estimated, without expansion)	81.1% (n = 95,328)	18.9% (n = 22,232)

School-by-school racial and ethnic enrollment patterns

The data in Tables 1 and 3 support our earlier predictions that the expanded school choice program would reduce overall racial and ethnic isolation in private schools.

As these data are **system wide**, they do not address enrollment at the individual school level. It remains possible that White and minority choice students might have transferred mainly to "one-race" schools.

To test this possibility, we compared school-by-school enrollment patterns in MPS elementary schools with school-by-school data from a sample of 26 of 30 elementary Catholic choice schools.[13] Overall, Catholic schools accounted for more than half of the 1998-99 choice expansion involving religious schools.

To assess whether the sample of 26 Catholic schools was representative of private schools in general, we compared minority and White enrollment at those schools with overall enrollment in Milwaukee private schools. The comparison, in Table 5, suggests that the sample of 26 schools is representative.

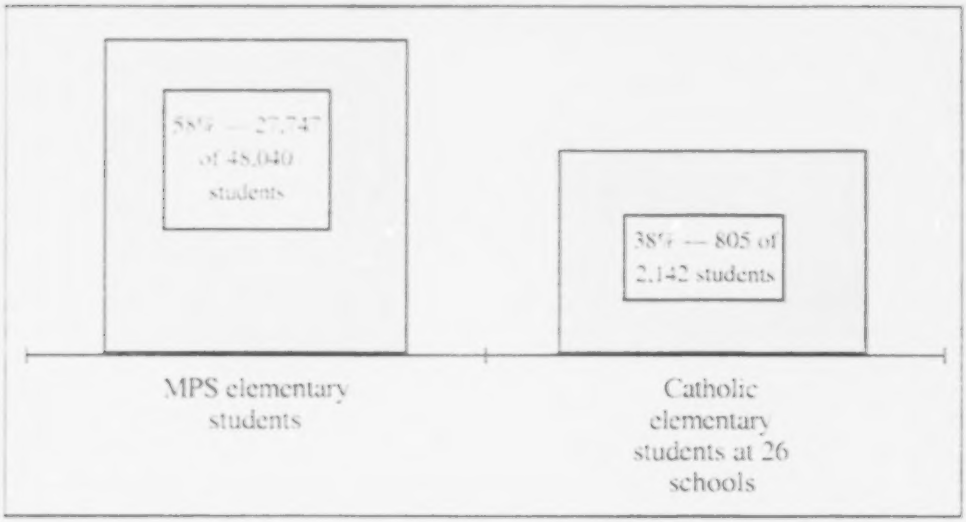
Table 5. Minority and White students, by %, in (i) 26 Milwaukee Catholic schools and (ii) all private schools, 1998-99.

	Minority	White
Sample of 26 Catholic Schools	33.9% (n = 2,142)	66.1% (n = 4,168)
Overall Private School Enrollment	35.7% (n = 9,718)	64.3% (n = 17,490)

We next identified racially isolated MPS and Catholic elementary schools, which we defined as schools where minoritys were either 90% or more or 10% or less of total enrollment.[14] Figure 1 compares the per cent of minority MPS and Catholic elementary students attending racially isolated schools in 1998-99. It shows that about 50% more MPS elementary students were in racially isolated schools.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Figure 1. Per cent of minority elementary students in racially isolated public and private schools, 1998-99.[15]



Officials at the Archdiocese of Milwaukee predict that, because of choice, this gap in "racial isolation" between many private and public schools will widen. For example, in the current school year, (1999-2000), an additional 2,000 students entered the choice program. The majority of these new students are likely to have come from racial and ethnic minorities. Officials at the Archdiocese say this is so for new choice students at its schools, reducing the number of such schools that we would define as racially isolated. When comparable 1999-2000 data for MPS and Archdiocese schools are available, we will report on results in the second year of the choice expansion.

Conclusion

We identify in this paper several sources of data regarding racial and ethnic enrollment patterns in public and private schools in Milwaukee. We compare the overall patterns in 1994-95, when a major expansion of choice was approved, and 1998-99, when the expansion first was implemented. We also analyze school-by-school enrollment data for MPS and a representative sample of private choice schools in 1998-99.

The Milwaukee Parental Choice Program appears to have increased racial and ethnic enrollment balance for students participating in the program and, in general, for students at participating private schools. This outcome, for the first year of the choice program's expansion, differs sharply from the prediction made in the NAACP's 1996 complaint. When data are available for 1999-2000 and future years, it will be possible to assess the Archdiocese prediction that the voluntary choice program will have a continuing positive impact on racial balance.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Notes

[1] Fuller is Director of the Institute for the Transformation of Learning, Marquette University, and former superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools. Mitchell is a partner in The Mitchell Company, a public policy research firm. He is a consultant to the Institute's Office of Research.

[2] Between the summer of 1995 and 1998, Wisconsin's Supreme Court enjoined the expanded program. On June 10, 1998, the Court upheld all aspects of the expansion, which then went into effect in 1998-99.

[3] "Through One City's Eyes: Race Relations in America's Heartland," broadcast Sept. 28, 1999, Wisconsin Public Television.

[4] "Gov. Hunt: Better schools, without vouchers," The Raleigh News & Observer, June 16, 1999.

[5] "Arizona Dean Warns of Possible Ethnic Splits," The Albuquerque Journal, May 8, 1999.

[6] Antonucci, Mike, "The Education Intelligence Agency Communique," November 15, 1999, http://members.aol.com/educintel/eia.

[7] Mitchell, "Impact of MPCP on School Integration," unpublished paper, January 1997, The Mitchell Company, Milwaukee; and Fuller and Mitchell, "The Impact of School Choice on Racial Desegregation," Current Education Issues No. 99-3, June 1999, Institute for the Transformation of Learning, Marquette University, Milwaukee.

[8] Greene, Jay P., Ph.D., "The Racial, Economic, and Religious Context of Parental Choice in Cleveland," October 8, 1999. Presented November 5, 1999, at the annual meeting of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, Washington, D.C.

Greene is an Assistant Professor of Government, University of Texas-Austin, and a Research Associate, Harvard University Program on Education Policy and Governance.

In addition to his recent research on Cleveland, Greene finds that private schools students nationally are more likely than public school students to attend integrated schools and classrooms. See "Civic Values in Public and Private Schools," in Learning from School Choice, Paul Peterson and Bryan C. Hassel, editors, Brookings Institution Press, 1998.

[9] NAACP attorneys William H. Lynch and James Hall, from brief filed August 14, 1996, in Dane County (Wisconsin) Circuit Court, Case No: 98-CV-1889.

[10] In this paper, students are classified as "white" and "minority," where "white" excludes Hispanics and "minority" including African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, American Indians, and others.

[11] Milwaukee Public Schools, City of Milwaukee Child Census, June 30, 1995 and City of Milwaukee Child Census, June 30, 1999. Tables 1 and 2 are derived from data in "Part 9, Ethnic Totals, Summary by Tract [and] School Type," of each census report. While the substantial majority of children in these reports attended public and private K-12 schools, a small fraction (precise amount not known) attended public and private colleges

[12] There were 802 choice students in 1994-95 and 6,194 in 1998-99, for growth of 5,392.

The growth is attributable to three groups:

(i) low-income students in MPS the prior year;

(ii) low-income students in private schools the prior year, who used scholarships from Partners Advancing Values in Education (PAVE), a privately financed group created in 1992 to assist poor families; and

(iii) students new to school.

We estimated the racial and ethnic breakdown of each group, based on various data from PAVE and from prior choice studies conducted at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The combined result of these estimates is the following estimated racial and ethnic composition of the additional choice students in 1998-99.

Category	# of new choice students	% of total new choice students
African American	2,882	53.5%
Hispanic	813	15.1%
Other	165	3.1%
White	1,532	28.4%
Total	5,392	100.0%

Based on these estimates, the percentage of White students in the 1998-99 choice expansion (28.4%) exceeded the overall White enrollment in public schools (22.4% in 1994-95 and 18.5% in 1998-99).

Does that mean that choice contributed to "white flight" from MPS, a concern raised by the NAACP? The data suggest that the answer is no.

Specifically, choice program growth in 1998-99 was skewed by the addition of PAVE students, who formerly attended private schools, not MPS. The majority of these PAVE students were White, while less than 10% of the choice students coming from MPS were White.

[13] Data for these 26 schools came from their responses to a survey conducted by the Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB). We did not have complete data for 4 of 30 Catholic elementary schools. The schools provided us with copies of their survey responses. Results from the full LAB survey, of about 90 choice schools in 1998-99, will be released later in 1999 or early in the year 2000.

[14] We did not compare MPS middle and high schools with private schools; our data for private middle and high schools are too limited.

[15] MPS data from "Enrollment by Ethnic Categories and Schools," September 1998, copy available from MPS Office of Media Relations and Internal Communications. Catholic elementary school data from responses to "State of Wisconsin, Legislative Audit Bureau, Milwaukee Parental Choice Program School Survey, June 1999," copies provided by Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

APPENDIX — Raw data for results reported in Tables 1-5 and Figure 1.

Data for Table 1

	American Indian	Black	Asian	Spanish	White	Other	Total	Minority	White
Private (1994-95)	342	4,554	412	1,806	20,185	517	27,816	7,631	20,185
% of Total	1.2%	16.4%	1.5%	6.5%	72.6%	1.9%	100.0%	27.4%	72.6%
Private (1998-99)	422	5,913	455	2,276	17,490	652	27,208	9,718	17,490
% of Total	1.6%	21.7%	1.7%	8.4%	64.3%	2.4%	100.0%	35.7%	64.3%

Source: Milwaukee Public Schools, City of Milwaukee Child Census, June 30, 1995 and City of Milwaukee Child Census, June 30, 1999. See "Part 9, Ethnic Totals, Summary by Tract [and] School Type," of each report.

Data for Table 2

	American Indian	Black	Asian	Spanish	White	Other	Total	Minority	White
Public (1994-95)	1,072	63,501	4,561	11,866	23,951	1,916	106,867	82,916	23,951
% of Total	1.0%	59.4%	4.3%	11.1%	22.4%	1.8%	100.0%	77.6%	22.4%
Public (1998-99)	1,228	67,920	5,493	14,639	20,700	2,188	112,168	91,468	20,700
% of Total	1.1%	60.6%	4.9%	13.1%	18.5%	2.0%	100.0%	81.5%	18.5%

Source: Same as for Table 1.

Data for Table 3

Private school enrollment	Minority	White	Total
1995 actual	7,631	20,185	27,816
% of total	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
1999 actual w/choice	9,718	17,490	27,208
% of total	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
1999 w/o choice — est.	5,858	15,958	21,816
% of total	26.9%	73.1%	100.0%

Source: Same as for Table 1.

Data for Table 4

Public school enrollment	Minority	White	Total
1995 actual	82,916	23,951	106,867
% of total	77.6%	22.4%	100.0%
1999 w/choice	91,468	20,700	112,168
% of total	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
1999 w/o choice	95,328	22,232	117,560
% of total	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%

Source: Same as for Table 1.

Data for Table 5 — 26 Catholic Elementary Schools

School Name	1998-99 est. enrollment	Minority	White	% Minority	% White
St. Paul	150	3	147	2.0%	98.0%
Blessed Sacrament	205	9	196	4.4%	95.6%
St. Roman	455	31	424	6.8%	93.2%
St. Alexander	156	14	142	9.0%	91.0%
St. Veronica	420	41	379	9.8%	90.2%
St. Margaret Mary	431	56	375	13.0%	87.0%
St. Elizabeth Ann Seton	277	43	234	15.5%	84.5%
St. John Kanty	168	28	140	16.7%	83.3%
Mother of Good Counsel	455	81	374	17.8%	82.2%
St. Helen	138	25	113	18.1%	81.9%
Our Lady, Queen of Peace	229	44	185	19.2%	80.8%
St. Catherine of Alexandria	206	43	163	20.9%	79.1%
St. Sebastian	444	107	337	24.1%	75.9%
Our Lady of Good Hope	188	50	138	26.6%	73.4%
St. Bernadette	215	69	146	32.1%	67.9%
Our Lady of Sorrows	161	55	106	34.2%	65.8%
Catholic East Elementary	186	67	119	36.0%	64.0%
Corpus Christi	144	55	89	38.2%	61.8%
St. Raphael	127	53	74	41.7%	58.3%
St. Philip Neri	199	112	87	56.3%	43.7%
St. Josaphat	190	120	70	63.2%	36.8%
Prince of Peace	236	173	63	73.3%	26.7%
St. Adalbert	210	156	54	74.3%	25.7%
St. Rose	211	201	10	95.3%	4.7%
St. Anthony	274	271	3	98.9%	1.1%
St. Leo	235	235	0	100.0%	0.0%
Total	6,310	2,142	4,168	33.9%	66.1%

Source: Archdiocese of Milwaukee and school survey information provided to Legislative Audit Bureau.

Data for Figure 1

For Catholic schools, see preceding table.

For public schools, overall data are below and school-by-school data are on the following two pages

	1998-99 enrollment	% White	% Minority	# White	# Minority
119 MPS Elementary Schools	57,791	16.9%	83.1%	9,751	48,040

Source: "Enrollment by Ethnic Categories and Schools," September 1998, MPS.

School-by-school MPS data for Figure 1, page 1 of 3

School Name	1998-99 Enrollment	# Minority	# White	% Minority	% White
Whittier	208	55	153	26.4%	73.6%
German Immersion	592	223	369	37.7%	62.3%
Burdick	525	216	309	41.1%	58.9%
French Immersion	397	168	229	42.3%	57.7%
Honey Creek	339	148	191	43.7%	56.3%
Whitman	433	196	237	45.3%	54.7%
Manitoba	447	204	243	45.6%	54.4%
Clement	457	209	248	45.7%	54.3%
Fairview	609	282	327	46.3%	53.7%
Zablocki	584	286	298	49.0%	51.0%
95th Street	293	147	146	50.2%	49.8%
Tippecanoe	226	120	106	53.1%	46.9%
Lowell	294	157	137	53.4%	46.6%
Fernwood	409	227	182	55.5%	44.5%
Cooper	362	201	161	55.5%	44.5%
Burbank	535	298	237	55.7%	44.3%
Trowbridge	328	186	142	56.7%	43.3%
Grant	560	324	236	57.9%	42.1%
Garland	356	206	150	57.9%	42.1%
Victory	498	291	207	58.4%	41.6%
Alcott	359	215	144	59.9%	40.1%
Wis. Conservatory	661	400	261	60.5%	39.5%
Meir	255	160	95	62.7%	37.3%
Curtin	317	199	118	62.8%	37.2%
78th Street	526	334	192	63.5%	36.5%
Dover	546	353	193	64.7%	35.3%
Elm	580	376	204	64.8%	35.2%
Goodrich	399	264	135	66.2%	33.8%
Humboldt Park	576	388	188	67.4%	32.6%
Doerfler	614	432	182	70.4%	29.6%
Morgandale	600	424	176	70.7%	29.3%
Lincoln	611	437	174	71.5%	28.5%
Spanish Immersion	569	418	151	73.5%	26.5%
MacDowell	612	452	160	73.9%	26.1%
Greenfield	409	305	104	74.6%	25.4%
Craig	307	229	78	74.6%	25.4%
Parkview	384	288	96	75.0%	25.0%
Neeskara	422	323	99	76.5%	23.5%
Hawley Road	341	264	77	77.4%	22.6%
Riley	738	575	163	77.9%	22.1%
River Trail	413	322	91	78.0%	22.0%
Emerson	288	227	61	78.8%	21.2%

School-by-school MPS data for Figure 1, page 2 of 3

Barton	588	468	120	79.6%	20.4%
Grantosa	618	499	119	80.7%	19.3%
Stuart	341	277	64	81.2%	18.8%
81st. Street	455	374	81	82.2%	17.8%
Mitchell	750	619	131	82.5%	17.5%
K-12	12	10	2	83.3%	16.7%
Home/Hospital					
Hartford	595	500	95	84.0%	16.0%
Gaenslen	760	640	120	84.2%	15.8%
Maryland	289	248	41	85.8%	14.2%
Thoreau	742	640	102	86.3%	13.7%
Engleburg	502	433	69	86.3%	13.7%
Fratney	351	304	47	86.6%	13.4%
Forest Home	898	783	115	87.2%	12.8%
Maple Tree	527	465	62	88.2%	11.8%
Longfellow	610	540	70	88.5%	11.5%
Bryant	574	509	65	88.7%	11.3%
Hi-Mount	505	449	56	88.9%	11.1%
Bruce	522	465	57	89.1%	10.9%
Sign Language	602	541	61	89.9%	10.1%
68th St. ECC	203	183	20	90.1%	9.9%
Hawthorne	389	356	33	91.5%	8.5%
Lancaster	570	524	46	91.9%	8.1%
Cass	573	528	45	92.1%	7.9%
Happy Hill	485	447	38	92.2%	7.8%
Kilbourn	405	374	31	92.3%	7.7%
53rd. Street	399	372	27	93.2%	6.8%
Congress	619	579	40	93.5%	6.5%
Hampton	529	495	34	93.6%	6.4%
Starms Early	360	337	23	93.6%	6.4%
65th Street	398	374	24	94.0%	6.0%
Browning	457	431	26	94.3%	5.7%
Starms Discovery	326	308	18	94.5%	5.5%
Kluge	617	584	33	94.7%	5.3%
Off Site Head Start	268	254	14	94.8%	5.2%
Lloyd	617	585	32	94.8%	5.2%
Kagel	337	320	17	95.0%	5.0%
Townsend	536	509	27	95.0%	5.0%
Carleton	484	461	23	95.2%	4.8%
Allen-Field	923	881	42	95.4%	4.6%
Granville	397	380	17	95.7%	4.3%
Pierce	573	549	24	95.8%	4.2%
Garfield	441	424	17	96.1%	3.9%
Thurston Woods	366	353	13	96.4%	3.6%
Silver Spring	361	350	11	97.0%	3.0%

School-by-school MPS data for Figure 1, page 3 of 3

Vieau	616	598	18	97.1%	2.9%
Story	482	468	14	97.1%	2.9%
Brown	581	565	16	97.2%	2.8%
Sherman	585	572	13	97.8%	2.2%
Hayes Bilingual	344	337	7	98.0%	2.0%
21st Street	606	596	10	98.3%	1.7%
Urban Waldorf	314	309	5	98.4%	1.6%
35th Street	337	332	5	98.5%	1.5%
Douglass	287	283	4	98.6%	1.4%
Holmes	685	677	8	98.8%	1.2%
38th Street	560	554	6	98.9%	1.1%
Wisconsin Ave.	717	710	7	99.0%	1.0%
Clemens	453	449	4	99.1%	0.9%
Westside II	380	377	3	99.2%	0.8%
Philipp	388	385	3	99.2%	0.8%
27th Street	604	600	4	99.3%	0.7%
Siefert	605	601	4	99.3%	0.7%
Hopkins	708	704	4	99.4%	0.6%
Palmer	550	548	2	99.6%	0.4%
Green Bay	552	550	2	99.6%	0.4%
Keefe	586	584	2	99.7%	0.3%
McNair	333	332	1	99.7%	0.3%
King, Jr.	507	506	1	99.8%	0.2%
Lafollette	530	529	1	99.8%	0.2%
Clarke	537	536	1	99.8%	0.2%
Auer	598	597	1	99.8%	0.2%
Franklin	627	626	1	99.8%	0.2%
Lee	644	643	1	99.8%	0.2%
Wheatley	691	690	1	99.9%	0.1%
Garden Homes	481	481	0	100.0%	0.0%
Starms	45	45	0	100.0%	0.0%
Monumental 37th Street	502	502	0	100.0%	0.0%
Westside I	503	503	0	100.0%	0.0%
	57,791	48,040	9,751	16.9%	83.1%

Source: "Enrollment by Ethnic Categories and Schools." September 1998. MPS.